

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1810.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.
JOSEPH H. HAWKINS
WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.
March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY
Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.
March 12th, 1810.

FOR RENT.
TWO ROOMS on the second floor, with a large garrett over the whole, and cellar kitchen. They lay over the store now occupied by James Coleman, opposite the market house—for terms apply to.

GEO: ANDERSON.

Lexington, May 21st, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Six Yoke of OXEN.—Apply to JOHN JORDAN, JR.

WILLIAM T. BARRY
INFORMS his clients that his office is removed to a brick house at the intersection of Mulberry and Short streets.
Lexington 6th April, 1810.

EXCHANGE. A two story BRICK HOUSE and Lot of ground on Main street, for LAND, within one or two miles of this town.—Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

FOR SALE.
I WISH to dispose of my HOUSE & Lot on High street—the lot 99 feet fronting high and water streets, and upwards of 200 feet deep—I would take land within a few miles of Lexington, in part payment.

JOHN HULL.

Lexington, 23d April, 1810.

MRS. LUCAS
HAS REMOVED HER
MILINERY STORE

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas L. Garrett, two doors below the Repton printing office, and has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

Lexington, April 7, 1810.

FOR SALE,
TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on each tract, with good log cabins, out houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—little in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the land.

March 13, 1810.

I WILL sell my two story BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, the house 25 feet in front, by 28 back, and the lot 48 feet in front, running 13 poles to water street, with a small tanyard and mill house. Also a frame 15 feet square, a pump and good water—it lies on main street, adjoining Parish and Hanson's cotton and wool factory. I will take for pay some cash, rope yards, smith work, bailing cloth, a black boy & a girl.

ANDW. BIGGS.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,
LYING two and a half miles from Lexington, between Henry's mill and Russell's roads, adjoining the farm of Maddox Fisher, containing about eighty-seven acres, thirty of which are cleared, and in a handsome state for cultivation; the uncleared part is well timbered, the whole lies well and plentifully watered. It is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will examine the premises—particulars made known on application to me.

WILLIAM SMITH.

May 29, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Jessamine Circuit, Scd.
John Lowry complainant,
against
William M'Murtry & *La Chancery.*
Evan Francis defendants.

THIS day came the defendant Francis by his counsel, and on motion of the said defendant, leave is given him to amend his answer, by filing interrogatories against the defendant M'Murtry, which is done accordingly: and on motion of the said defendant Francis, & it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant M'Murtry is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered by the court that unless the said defendant does appear here on the third day of our next July term, and answer interrogatories contained in the defendant's amended answer that the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, according to law.

A copy-teste, * & S
SAMUEL H. WOODSON, Clk.

Bourbon Circuit Court, May Term, 1810. William Lindsay comp't to attach 300 acres against land in Bourbon count, in the bill mentioned.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper eight weeks successively.

A copy-attest,
THO: ARNOLD, Clk.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGHEADS
TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs Coffee, First quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4d proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Coverings; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templets, Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW.

Br WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Lexington, December 25, 1809.

THE subscriber who has been many years a teacher of languages and mathematics, wish to purchase in the state of Kentucky, to which he proposes moving, a small well improved farm in a genteel populous neighborhood, where permanent employment may be expected. He wishes to live in the country, and proposes, assisted by his daughters, who can teach needle work, grammar, geography &c. to teach the children of both sexes in his neighbourhood. In addition to many useful ornamental branches of education young ladies will be instructed in the culture of silk, if mulberry trees are to be found in the neighbourhood. Those who may be interested, are requested to direct to him post paid at Limestone, where he proposes to call on his way down the river.

THOS GLISSON.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.
The public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care.—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to entice him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,

L YING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

COME all you lovers of good stones, Alot your buildings raise, Come into me to purchase them, And I will you all praise.

Good stone I always have on hand, Suppl'd you all can be, However great be your demand, Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know, I can good water find, In spite of peasant laws I'll shew For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade, So punctual I will be It never shall by one be said

"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,
Bletonist, Well-Digger,
And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY

RICHARD LEE & SON,

W HICH have been in high estimation

and general use throughout the U.

States, for upwards of ten years. And, it

is no incon siderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numer

ous imitations of every article (the produc

tions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penury) have been in

truded on the public, seen for a day, and

then perished! Others now succeed them,

which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved

celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsey, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, convulsions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tatters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers, & sell to again; in order that the purchasers, may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line postpaid to Michael Lee & Co., Baltimore.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large as-

sortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season.

Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-powder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chudon, Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. &c. At being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash.

Lexington, 3

FOREIGN.

PARTICULARS

Of the Religious ceremony of the Marriage of Bonaparte, Sunday, April 1.

In the chapel of the Louvre, where the ceremony was performed, an estrade surmounted by a canopy, was erected in front of the altar. At the distance of 30 feet from the altar were placed two chairs of state, with a praying desk, for their Imperial Majesties. In two chandeliers close to the altar were put two wax candles, each of them incrusting twenty pieces of gold. A bason containing thirty pieces of gold and the marriage ring, was laid on the altar. At the bottom of the steps were two cushions for their Imperial Majesties, and at the top three chairs for the officiating Grand Almoner and his two assistants Bishops. The Cardinals were seated to the right of the altar, and the Bishops to the left. The Prince Grand Dignitaries, &c. were stationed, as in the civil ceremony, according to their respective degrees of rank and precedence.

The Cardinal Grand Almoner of France his assistant, the Grand Almoner of Italy, and the body of Clergy, received the imperial pair at the door of the Chapel, and presented them with the censor and holy water. Their majesties and the whole of the procession having taken their places, the officiating Grand Almoner ordered the *Veni creator* to be chanted, all present being on their knees. At the conclusion of the first verse the Grand Almoner proceeded to the highest step of the sanctuary, and standing with his face to the altar, pronounced a benediction on the thirty pieces of gold and the ring.

This part of the ceremony being completed, the grand master of the ceremonies made a bow to the emperor and empress, who taking off their gloves, advanced to the foot of the altar, and there taking each other by the right hand were thus addressed by the Grand Almoner.

"Sure, you declare, that you acknowledge, and you swear before God, and in the face of his holy church that you now take as your wife and lawful spouse, her imperial and royal highness, madame Maria Louise, Archduchess of Austria, here present." —The emperor answered, "Yes Sir." The minister continued, "you promise and swear to be faithful to her in all things, as a faithful spouse ought to be towards his spouse, according to the commandments of God." —The emperor answered, "Yes Sir."

The same form was gone through with respect to the empress; with this distinction only, that in compliment, no doubt, to her religious creed, the minister omitted in the question put to her, the word "acknowledgment" which he had introduced in addressing Napoleon, to denote the validity of the prior civil marriage, according to the modern code of France.

The minister then delivered the ring, and the pieces of gold, one by one, to the emperor, who presented the latter in like manner to the empress. By her they were transferred to a maid of honour, standing behind her, who finished this part of the scene by handing them to an assistant of the ceremonies. The emperor then put the ring on the ring-finger of the empress's left hand, saying "I give you this ring in token of the marriage which we contract;" and the minister making the sign of the cross upon the hand of the empress, pronounced them "man and wife together, in the name of the father and son and of the holy ghost." —The parties then kneeling and continuing to hold each other by the right hand, the minister gave them the nuptial benediction by repeating the two prayers, *Deus Abramam*, &c. and *Res pice quasumus Domine*.

The imperial pair then resumed their seats on the throne and went thro' the forms of kissing the gospels; after which they advanced in succession to the altar, each bearing one of the wax candles, inclosing twenty pieces of gold, and delivering the same as their offering to the grand Almoner.

High Mass was then performed, during which the happy couple took the sacrament, and were repeatedly perfumed with incense, and sprinkled with holy water. During the *Propitiatoire*, the emperor and empress kneeled on the cushions placed for them at the foot of the altar, under a canopy of silver brocade, held over them by the archbishop of Rohan and the bishop of Versailles.

LONDON, April 10.

BONAPARTE'S MARRIAGE.

We have received Paris papers to the 5th and Dutch papers to the 7th inst. The Paris papers contain an account of the civil marriage of Bonaparte and the princess Maria Louise, on the 1st of April. It was executed precisely according to the plan which has already appeared in this paper.

"A most surprising circumstance" say the Paris papers, "is, that, at St. Cloud, the weather was pretty fair, at the same time that in Paris the streets were inundated with an incessant torrent of rain. Fears were already entertained with regard to the festivity of the ensuing day; and we had already begun to lament the loss of so many preparations in the capital to celebrate the most august of ceremonies, and the most memorable of events. —The star of the emperor once more prevailed over the equinoctial gales —At the moment when the canon announced the departure of his majesty, the sun dispersed the clouds; and nothing was wanting to the splendor of the most delightful fete that we have ever beheld."

The procession commenced at twelve o'clock, on the 1st. The emperor and empress reached the Tuilleries at two. The ceremony at the Chapel lasted nearly three quarters of an hour; and their majesties returned to the Tuilleries at four.

Private accounts state, that at the religious ceremony of the marriage of Bonaparte on the 2d, four queens were the train bearers of her majesty. After receiving the congratulations of all ranks in Paris, Bonaparte and his wife set off for St. Cloud on Wednesday last, where they were to remain a few days.

On the third day after the marriage, Bonaparte and his imperial bride received the congratulations of the senate upon the happy occasion, in the usual style of fulsome adulation.

By information from a gentleman just arrived from France, we hear that a curious question was discussed by a Synod of Bishops on the occasion of the meeting between Bonaparte and the Austrian princess, at the town of Compiegne on the river Oise, 45 miles north-east of Paris. It was enquired of these prelates, assembled in the ecclesiastical court, if it were lawful, that Napoleon and Maria Louise, who had been married by proxy at Vienna, could, consistent with the christian law, sleep beneath the same canopy? After a short consultation of these episcopal documents, permission was given, and we are told that the religious scruples of the imperial maiden were by these venerable patriarchs happily removed. —[Fudge.]

Letter to Sir Francis Burdett from his constituents assembled at Westminster, Sir,

We nominated you to be our representative without your knowledge, and we elected you without your interference. We were confident that you would perform the duties of a representative with ability and fidelity. In every respect you have not only fulfilled, but exceeded our expectations. We derive the utmost satisfaction from having pointed out to the nation the way to be fairly represented; had it been possible that our example would have been followed, and a proper representation of the people thereby produced, the scenes that we have lately witnessed would not have disgraced our country. We understand the nobleness of your mind, and were confident that you would not descend to barter your trust for a place under government, nor be the partisan or leader of those who support or reject measures just as they happen to be proposed on this or on that side of the House. We feel the indignity that has been offered to you; but we are not surprised to find, that when every excuse is made for public delinquents, that the utmost rigor is exercised against him who pleads for the ancient and constitutional rights of the people. You nobly stepped forward in defence of a fellow subject, unjustly imprisoned, and you questioned with great ability & knowledge of the laws, the warrant issued upon that occasion; the House of commons have answered your argument, by breaking into your house with military force, seizing your person, and conveying you, by a large body of troops, to the tower. Your distinction between privilege and power remains unaltered; the privileges of the House of Commons are for the protection not for the destruction of the people. We have resolved to remonstrate with the House of Commons on the outrages committed under their order, and to call upon them to restore you to your seat in parliament, which the present state of the country renders more than ever necessary for the furtherance of your and our object, a reform in the representation in that House. While so many members are collected together by means, 'which it is not necessary for us to describe,' we cannot but entertain the greatest apprehensions for the remainder of our liberties, and the employment of a military force against one of their own body, is but a sad presage of what may be expected by those who might, like you, have the courage to stand forward in defence of the rights of the people. When we reflect on your generous exertions to destroy the horrors of secret and solitary confinement, severity of punishment in the army; to prevent the cashiering of its officers without cause assigned; to restore for the comfort of the worn-out soldier the public property conveyed by a job to a private individual; to prevent the extension of the barrack system, the obvious effect of which was to separate the soldier from the citizen; to prevent the introduction of foreign troops; to bring to light an atrocious act of tyranny, by which a British sailor was left to perish on a barren rock; and, above all, your unremitting exertions to obtain a full, fair, and free representation of the people in Parliament. When we reflect on the firmness, the unshaken constancy which you have invariably shown 'in evil report and good report,' we are eager to express the sentiments of gratitude and attachment to you with which we are impressed; and we are convinced those sentiments are not only felt by the inhabitants of this city, but by every person throughout the land, who is not interested in the continuance of public abuses.'

TOWER, April 20, 1810.

Sir Francis Burdett presents his respectful compliments to the high bailiff of Westminster, and transmits to him his answer to the letter of the electors of that city, which he did him the honor to present to him this morning.

Letter from Sir Francis Burdett to his constituents, the electors of Westminster.

In answer to the letter, addressed to him, and signed by twenty-five inhabitants, electors of Westminster, in the name of the meeting, held in palace yard, on Thursday last, the 17th instant; and which was presented to Sir Francis Burdett, by the high bailiff, pursuant to the unanimous resolutions of that meeting.

TOWER, April 20, 1810.

Gentlemen — If anything could increase, or confirm, the constant resolution of my life, never to betray the confidence you have placed in me, it is the kindness and affection, which your letter of the 17th instant testifies to me; and the wisdom and propriety of your conduct at the late meeting.

A scrupulous adherence to the common law of this land, and the wise provisions of the ancient statutes, declaratory of that law, which, together, form what I understand by the constitution, raised our country to an unexampled height of happiness and prosperity; and in an exact proportion to the invasion and neglect of them, has the country declined.

In defence of these laws and this constitution, I smile at any privation, to which,

personally, I may be subjected, thinking as I do, that life cannot so well, and so happily, because it cannot be so honorably and usefully, be expended, as in defence of this our best inheritance, and in the maintenance of the good old cause, for which Hampden died in the field, and Sidney and Russell on the scaffold.

Laws, to be entitled to respect and willing obedience, must be pure — must come from a pure source — that is, from common consent, and through an uncorrupt channel — that is, an house of commons, freely elected by the people. Moreover, they who pay the reckoning, ought to examine, and control the account; and the only control the people can have, is by a fair representation in parliament. The necessity of obtaining this check, by a constitutional reform, is now acknowledged by all, except those who, contrary to law, have possessed themselves of a property in the House of Commons, by whom this land, this England —

This dear, dear land,
Dear for her reputation thro' the world,
In so lead'd out —
Like to a tenement or pelting farm;
England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious
surge
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with
shame,
With inky blots, and rotten parchment
bonds.

King Richard, Act 2, Scene 1.

From this foul and traitorous traffic, our borough monger sovereigns derive an immense revenue, cruelly wrung from the hard hand of honest labor. I do however, now entertain an ardent hope, that this degraded and degrading system, to which all our difficulties, grievances and dangers, are owing, will at length give way to the moderate, but determined perseverance of a whole united people.

Magna charta and the old law of the land, will then resume their empire — freedom will revive — the caterpillars of the state, coiling themselves up, in their own naturally narrow sphere, will fall off, and perish — property and political power, which the law never separates, will be re-united — the king, replaced in the happy, and dignified station, allotted him by the constitution — the people, relieved from the bitterness of all curses, the curse of the Spanish monarchy. And can you obtain so important an object by your dependence on a power in itself illegal, fluctuating and agitated? Would it be prudent for you to neglect with indifference so precious an opportunity, flying after vain and flattering hopes, instead of hastening to constitute that union and force which alone can secure your political existence, and effect the liberation of our beloved Ferdinand the 7th, from his melancholy imprisonment?

Should we by this means, in this delightful clime, perpetuate that august and holy religion received from our forefathers? No! beloved compatriots; the people of Caraccas, are well convinced of the necessity we have of agitating our cause with vigour and energy, if you wish to preserve so many and such invaluable rights; and with this view, after receiving the deplorable information of the unfortunate state of the war in Spain, by the late arrivals on our coast, it was determined to

form a provisional government in this capital, as well for itself, as for all other parts of the province, which shall unite with their accustomed fidelity in favour of Ferdinand the Seventh, and the same was proclaimed and made public on the 10th of this present month, depositing the supreme authority in the most illustrious Council of this city and a number of Deputies that were named as associates, and together were especially charged to promote and establish a plan of such administration and government as may be considered most congenial to the interests and general wishes of the people.

Inhabitants of Venezuela! this is the vote of the city of Caraccas. All its first and highest authorities, have solemnly acknowledged it, by accepting and swearing to observe, with due obedience, the decisions of the people by their representatives; and we, in obedience to the sacred duties imposed upon us, make it known to you, and we invite you to join in that union and fraternify which call us to the same duty and interest. If the sovereignty has been provisionally established with a few individuals, it is not for the purpose of establishing over you, an insulting or oppressive usurpation, nor yet a disgraceful or shameful slavery; but that the urgency and necessity of the moment, as well as the novelty and importance of the objects, imperiously require it for the common security. This itself puts it out of our power to make manifest to you on this hasty occasion, the extension of our generous ideas; but you must reflect, that if we acknowledge and fondly claim the sacred rights of nature, to protect our civil subjection, in defect of the central and legitimate common authority, which united us, we do not the less respect in you those inviolable rights, and therefore we shall opportunely call you to the exercise of the same authority, in proportion to the greater or lesser number of individuals which shall fall to the lot of each province. — This is, more or less, the result of the deliberations which on the space of the moment we have to propose to the department of Venezuela. Conside therefore friends, in the sincerity of our intentions and haste to reunite your sentiments and affections to those of the citizens of this capitol. That the Holy Religion which we have inherited from our fathers, may also be for us and for our descendants, the first object of our admiration and the strongest bond to unite our will. — That the European Spaniards may be treated and caressed throughout the country with the same affection and consideration as ourselves, they being our Brothers and being cordially and most sincerely united in our cause, and in this way, resting the basis of our social edifice upon the indissoluble foundation of fraternity and union, we shall transmit to our most distant generations the pleasing recollection of our happy efforts, and perhaps obtain the satisfaction of beholding our beloved sovereign Ferdinand VII, presiding over the glorious destiny of the people of this country.

The following is an extract of a letter received from a gentleman at Cadiz.

CADIZ, March 22.

"This very morning a plot has been discovered to deliver up the ships in the bay to the enemy. Twenty-five of the principal ringleaders have been arrested, and among them an officer, who was detected the other night making signals to the enemy, at the instant a sortie was leaving the town."

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Gazette of Caraccas, of April 27, 1810.

Salus populi supreme lex est.

Our external defence and security could not be satisfactorily established, while the provinces composing the department of Venezuela united under the ancientsystem, did not form with the capital a confederation that would ensure respectability to the cause which we have undertaken; & with this view the Provincial government have chosen from among the natives, those characters best qualified by their knowledge, attachment, to the common cause & influence with the people, to discharge the public duties assigned to them, under the auspices of reciprocal beneficence and utility; and by this means, we may promise ourselves that happy result of which it is susceptible. In addition to the necessary instructions the government has addressed to the different provinces, through the

means of their Commissioners, the following

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of the United Provinces of Venezuela! — The Spanish nation, after two years of bloody war and the most violent struggle to defend its liberty and independence, is now on the eve of falling under the tyrannical yoke of its conquerors. The passes of the Sierra Morena which defended the residence of the National sovereignty having been forced by the enemy, they have descended like an impetuous torrent on Andalusia and the other southern provinces of Spain, and are actually harassing the rear of those few honest and worthy Patriots who precipitately fled for shelter under the walls of Cadiz.

The Supreme Central Junta which possessed the national authority, has been dissolved and dispersed, in consequence of so much turbulence and precipitation; and finally by that sad catastrophe, the sovereignty of the nation, legally constituted for the general preservation of the state, has been thus destroyed. Under these embarrassing circumstances, the inhabitants of Cadiz, have organized a new system of government under the denomination of "Regency," which can have no other object than the temporary defence of those few Spaniards who had succeeded in escaping the yoke of the conqueror, and providing for their future safety, and consequently cannot be clothed with the general national power, much less that of those citizens who possess the legitimate and indispensable power of watching over their own preservation and security, as integral parts of the Spanish monarchy. And can you obtain so important an object by your dependence on a power in itself illegal, fluctuating and agitated?

Would it be prudent for you to neglect with indifference so precious an opportunity, flying after vain and flattering hopes, instead of hastening to constitute that union and force which alone can secure your political existence, and effect the liberation of our beloved Ferdinand the 7th, from his melancholy imprisonment?

Should we by this means, in this delightful clime, perpetuate that august and holy religion received from our forefathers? No! beloved compatriots; the people of Caraccas, are well convinced of the necessity we have of agitating our cause with vigour and energy, if you wish to preserve so many and such invaluable rights; and with this view, after receiving the deplorable information of the unfortunate state of the war in Spain, by the late arrivals on our coast, it was determined to

form a provisional government in this capital, as well for itself, as for all other parts of the province, which shall unite with their accustomed fidelity in favour of Ferdinand the Seventh, and the same was proclaimed and made public on the 10th of this present month, depositing the supreme authority in the most illustrious Council of this city and a number of Deputies that were named as associates, and together were especially charged to promote and establish a plan of such administration and government as may be considered most congenial to the interests and general wishes of the people.

Inhabitants of Venezuela! this is the vote of the city of Caraccas. All its first and highest authorities, have solemnly acknowledged it, by accepting and swearing to observe, with due obedience, the decisions of the people by their representatives; and we, in obedience to the sacred duties imposed upon us, make it known to you, and we invite you to join in that union and fraternify which call us to the same duty and interest. If the sovereignty has been provisionally established with a few individuals, it is not for the purpose of establishing over you, an insulting or oppressive usurpation, nor yet a disgraceful or shameful slavery; but that the urgency and necessity of the moment, as well as the novelty and importance of the objects, imperiously require it for the common security. This itself puts it out of our power to make manifest to you on this hasty occasion, the extension of our generous ideas; but you must reflect, that if we acknowledge and fondly claim the sacred rights of nature, to protect our civil subjection, in defect of the central and legitimate common authority, which united us, we do not the less respect in you those inviolable rights, and therefore we shall opportunely call you to the exercise of the same authority, in proportion to the greater or lesser number of individuals which shall fall to the lot of each province. — This is, more or less, the result of the deliberations which on the space of the moment we have to propose to the department of Venezuela. Conside therefore friends, in the sincerity of our intentions and haste to reunite your sentiments and affections to those of the citizens of this capitol. That the Holy Religion which we have inherited from our fathers, may also be for us and for our descendants, the first object of our admiration and the strongest bond to unite our will. — That the European Spaniards may be treated and caressed throughout the country with the same affection and consideration as ourselves, they being our Brothers and being cordially and most sincerely united in our cause, and in this way, resting the basis of our social edifice upon the indissoluble foundation of fraternity and union, we shall transmit to our most distant generations the pleasing recollection of our happy efforts, and perhaps obtain the satisfaction of beholding our beloved sovereign Ferdinand VII, presiding over the glorious destiny of the people of this country.

The following is an extract of a letter received from a gentleman at Cadiz.

CADIZ, March 22.

"This very morning a plot has been discovered to deliver up the ships in the bay to the enemy. Twenty-five of the principal ringleaders have been arrested, and among them an officer, who was detected the other night making signals to the enemy, at the instant a sortie was leaving the town."

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Gazette of Caraccas, of April 27, 1810.

Salus populi supreme lex est.

Our external defence and security could not be satisfactorily established, while the provinces composing the department of Venezuela united under the ancientsystem, did not form with the capital a confederation that would ensure respectability to the cause which we have undertaken; & with this view the Provincial government have chosen from among the natives, those characters best qualified by their knowledge, attachment, to the common cause & influence with the people, to discharge the public duties assigned to them, under the auspices of reciprocal beneficence and utility; and by this means, we may promise ourselves that happy result of which it is susceptible. In addition to the necessary instructions the government has addressed to the different provinces, through the

with strict orders that he or his suite should not be landed in the Spanish dominions. This looks like a commencement of declaring themselves independent, and in the accomplishment of this event we wish success. — The brig and soldiers return immediately to La Guira.

[From the Boston Sentinel, June 6.]

POSTSCRIPT. — After putting our paper to press, we were favored by Mr. Abiel Wood, jun'r, with Dublin papers to 5th May, received by capt. Bang, from St. Michaels] containing London dates to the 2d May; and Paris to the 19th April. — Their contents are unimportant. It was expected Parliament would be prorogued immediately after the Birth-day. It is said Mr. Yorke is to be First Lord of the Admiralty. Considerable embarkations of troops from Portugal and Cadiz were about taking place.

DOMESTIC.

B

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations jumbl'ing at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 26, 1810.

LETTERS to the Rev. T. B. Craighead, by John P. Campbell, in answer to his Sermon on Regeneration, will be ready for delivery at this office on Friday next.

A correspondent requires information of us concerning the situation of our streets; as the corrective is only to be obtained from the trustees, we beg leave to call their attention to the subject, and trust that the exertions of that body will be used to have the following promptly executed.

Mr. SMITH,

Why do not the Trustees of the town compel the owner of the lot on main street opposite the Pump known by the name of Bogg's Pump, to pave that part of the street? Others have been compelled to pave, others are now ordered to pave; and if the board neglect this part of the most publick street in the town any longer, it will surely betray a want of firmness, or a shameful neglect of duty.

A CITIZEN.

MR. SMITH,

As successor to the present worthy and patriotic governor of this Commonwealth, I beg leave to recommend to the people, JOHN FOWLER; a man who in times which "tried men's souls,"—when alien and gag laws and standing armies and direct taxes were the order of the day, stood firm to his post and defended the people's rights, and never gave a vote by which one cent of the publick treasure was squandered, or any right of the citizen was endangered; and a man who upon all occasions, when he has been called upon to act, has stood firm to the principles of '76. I mention the name of JOHN FOWLER thus early, because other men not known to the people as republicans in serious and trying times have been named as candidates for the same office—because the people should have an opportunity to investigate the merits of the several candidates, and because no man in this state has better pretensions to that office from his talents political and private integrity than J. F. I have known him since he was a child, and although times have changed and men have vibrated with a view to promotion, and to obtain the people's favour, yet he has always been the inflexible and undeviating republican.

A FARMER.

The Westminster meeting on the usurpation of the House of Commons, is said to have been the largest ever known, and to have had no parallel for ardour of feeling—20,000 persons were present.

The armed British ship *George*, which lately put into Charleston, in distress, has been ordered away without cargo, since she repaired, &c. the present law forbidding the entry of British and French armed vessels into our ports or waters.

It is stated, that between 6 and 700 houses and stores are now building in the city of New-York, which it is supposed will cost upon an average 5000 dollars each—and altogether employ more than 6000 mechanics. The new City Hall will cost \$ 500,000, Washington Hall \$ 100,000. The New York papers inform us of combination of the Journeyman mechanics to have their wages increased—meetings of the master workmen have been called and a determination expressed to adhere to the old prices, or procure hands from other places.

It appears that JOEL BARLOW author of the *Columbiad* &c. is now employed in writing a history of the United States.

It is rumoured that the renowned General Wilkinson has been busily engaged since the rising of Congress, in preparing a publication on the subject of the charges made against him; and consoles himself (say the Federalist) under the reflection, "that if he must fall he has it in power to drag a distinguished culprit along with him." We presume they must be mistaken, as from the recent elections in the eastern states the greater part of the "distinguished culprits" have already fallen—and there are no hopes for Col. PICKERING.

The number of marriages throughout the Russian empire was last year, according to an authenticated return, 288,788; births, 2,334,590; deaths, 836,984.

Capt. Ray has arrived at Philadelphia, from Porto Rico, states that the Yellow Fever and Black Vomit, raged there very violently at the time of his departure; several American citizens had taken the disease and died within 30 hours after the attack.

THOMAS PAYNE,
On the danger and impolicy of making PROPERTY the criterion of voting, with his usual force, remarks—

"It, in order to avoid this danger, a small quantity of property be fixed as the criterion of the right, it exhibits liberty in disgrace, by putting it in competition with accident and insignificance. When a broad mare shall fortunately produce a foal or a mule, that by being worth the sum in question, shall convey to its owner the right of voting, or by its death, take it from him, in whom does the origin of such a right exist? Is it in the man or the mule? When we consider how many ways

property may be acquired without merit, and lost without a crime, we ought to spurn the idea of making it a criterion of right."

In a late debate upon the exclusion of strangers from the gallery of the British House of Commons, on J. Gale Jones' case, Mr. Sheridan spoke, with his usual energy, in favor of a relaxation of the standing order in the House upon that subject. A majority differed from him in opinion upon the expediency of the alteration: but the whole house resounded with acclamations, when he spoke as follows:

"My honorable Friend (Mr. Wyndham) has called me a Counsel for the Press. It I am so, I am proud of the appellation, and I will always act as such, without a fee. Sir, I always have been a friend to the Liberty of the Press. Let Ministers have a servile House of Peers; give them a venal and pliant House of Commons; give them the Keys of the Treasury, and the Patronage of the Crown: And then give me the Liberty of the Press; and with this mighty engine I will destroy the edifice of Corruption, and establish on its ruins the Rights and Privileges of the people."

[Raleigh Register.]

By Yesterday's Mail.

The long looked for arrived at last.

THE JOHN ADAMS ARRIVED.

We are at length enabled to announce with certainty, the arrival of the JOHN ADAMS at Annapolis, after a long and boisterous passage. She left Havre the 24th of April, and met with almost a constant succession of westerly winds during the voyage.

Capt. Fenwick, the bearer of despatches from France, arrived in this city last evening. The contents of the despatches have not transpired.

We learn from captain Fenwick that General Armstrong, our minister in France, had proposed returning to the U. States in the John Adams, but had found her accommodations inconvenient for his family. It was understood that he had taken his passage in a vessel to sail for Bordeaux, and indeed that part of his baggage had been already forwarded to that port.

Capt. Fenwick brings no continental news of importance, which has not been anticipated by other arrivals.—NAT. IN-

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

On Saturday arrived at the Lazaretto schr. Favourite, Evans, 17 days from Laguira. The Caraccas papers to the 11th May contain an address from the ruling power at Caraccas, to the Regency of Spain at Cadiz; in which after recapitulating the state of Spain, their own rights as free men, and inhabitants of a branch of a country overrun by a tyrant and usurper, that they consider the Regency as a self created body, and penned up in a corner of the empire, unable to render them any aid or assistance, that from these reasons, they

have taken on themselves the government of their country, and that whenever the kingdom of Spain is returned to its sovereign and government, they will be among the first to acknowledge their pristine allegiance and to give signal proofs of their loyalty.—RELF.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 2—An American gentleman is arrived in town who left Paris a few day ago—Previous to his departure he had an interview with Gen. Armstrong who told him he had passports in his possession to enable him to leave France; and that it was his intention to return to America between that time and the first of June; and for this purpose he had purchased an American sequestered vessel. Mr. Armstrong expressed his opinion, that his departure would not be conclusive of a rupture between France and the U. States, as much as Mr. Beckwith Livingston was to succeed him in his diplomatic character.

The following arrangements of titles and of dislocations and creations of Kings are reported in letters from Germany to have been determined on between the Emperors of France and Austria, we give it as it reached us, without further comment than that some of the appointments appear to us improbable.

Napoleon I. Emperor of France, &c. King of the Romans.

Francis II. Emperor of Austria and

Franconia, and Co-protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The Archduke Charles, King of Spain and the Indies.

Joseph Napoleon to be King of Italy.

Ferdinand the IV. to be restored to the throne of the Two Sicilies.

Joachim to be King of Poland.

Eugene to be King of Macedonia.

Louis Napoleon to be King of Bavaria.

The Hereditary Prince of Bavaria to be King of Holland and Berg.

Jerome Napoleon to be King of Württemberg.

The King of Württemberg to be King of Westphalia.

The Grand duke of Baden to be King of Switzerland.

The King of Prussia to cede Silesia to Austria.

DUBLIN, May 5—Rotterdam is crowded with French soldiers, agents and Custom-house officers, all sedulously employed in suppressing commerce, in which they are uniformly but too successful. The nature of the business arising from the peculiar circumstances in which the Dutch traders were pla-

ced, had compelled them to have recourse to an extraordinary method of conducting it. It was the custom of agents to stipulate, for a certain percentage, to deliver the merchandise contracted for, free of all risk at the London Custom-house. The remuneration was lately 15 per cent; but in the present state of things, 50 per cent would not compensate the agents, for the risk they would have to encounter.

We stated several days ago, that Mr. Yorke was to go to the admiralty, and Lord Mulgrave to the ordnance—the latter appointment has taken place, and the commission to the former effect is in progress.

MAY 4.—We have received the London Papers of Monday. There is not, with the exception of the prorogation of the French Legislative Body, any intelligence of moment in those papers. It is worthy observation, that although there is a solitary collateral fling against the "eternal enemies of the Continent," the speech of the Senator Regnault does not contain the customary attack upon the people and government of England. This may be considered by many sanguine persons as indicative of the return of a pacific disposition on the part of Napoleon. The speech expatiates with great & pardonable complacency on the nuptials of the emperor and the Archduchess of Austria. There is no doubt that this marriage was one of the first strokes of policy Napoleon ever exhibited. It secures, as his orators say, the peace of the continent; and when the Peninsula shall have been subdued, it will leave him at liberty to prosecute a maritime war, or to turn the arms of the French People, as well as of his confederate legionaries, to the Ottoman Empire. The latter is mentioned slightly; but it may be for the purpose of concealing his designs. Indeed we think that a Turkish war is by no means so remote as may be generally imagined.

The last accounts from Lisbon and Spain describe the French as suffering under great want of provisions. One of these Letters says, "the French are retreating from the Portuguese frontier in want of every thing." The same want is felt in Spain, and the next account will probably bring us intelligence of their having quitted the vicinity of Cadiz.

The Duke of Bulluno (Victor) is stated to have died at Seville, on the fourteenth of April, in consequence of a wound inflicted by a cannon shot, while reconnoitering the Spanish works before Cadiz. The following is an extract of a letter from Paris received yesterday:—

"Paris, April 17.—Since the last I wrote you, nothing at all new has transpired relative to any part of the confiscated American property, and I can only repeat that it is in vain to hope."

* * HAMILTON MORISON informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he proposes opening a SINGING SCHOOL on Thursday the 5th of July next. He gives an invitation to all those who wish to become acquainted with that beautiful science. His terms will be one dollar per quarter—The school to be kept at his school-house on main-cross street, on every Saturday except the first day.

The examination of his Pupils will be on the 3rd of July, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and publick speaking at 3 o'clock, P. M. of the same day—The parents of the children are invited to attend, and likewise the friends of literature.

June 25, 1810.

THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30, THE

THESSIAN SOCIETY

WILL PERFORM THE GRAND DRAMA OF

Abællino,

Or the Venetian Outlaw:

WITH THE HUMOUROUS FARCE OF

THE PADLOCK.

THE particulars will be expres-

sed in the Bills of the evening.

Silver Plating.

THE subscriber has just arrived from the eastward, and established the above business in Lexington Kentucky, in the house occupied by George Sullivan; opposite the Branch Bank, where he intends carrying it on extensively in all its branches, and in the newest style.

The various articles used by Saddlers, or the mounting of carriages and harnesses, will be executed with the greatest punctuality.

A small assortment of articles in his line on hand.

Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits, and all other articles, re-plated on the shortest notice, equal to when new. Orders respectfully solicited.

Cash given for old pewter.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF,

June 2, 1810.

NOTICE.

THIS is hereby to forewarn every person

or persons from purchasing or taking an assignment of or on a bond given by me to Leonard Grinstead, and Elijah Foley security for me in the bond, for one hundred dollars; the said bond becomes due about the middle of March next, as I am determined not to pay the bond until the said Grinstead complies with his contract, unless compelled by law; he not having complied with the contract for which said bond was given.

THOMAS HERNDON.

Woodford county, June 20, 1810.

3t*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to forewarn any person or

persons from purchasing or taking an

assignment of or on a bond given by me to

Leonard Grinstead, and Elijah Foley security

for me in the bond, for one hundred dollars;

the said bond becomes due about the middle of March next, as I am determined not to pay the bond until the said Grinstead complies with his

contract, unless compelled by law—this 14th

day of June, 1810.

3t* THOS. R. GATEWOOD.

FOUND

SOME time since in Lexington, a *Red Mocco Pucker Book*, containing a variety of papers, such as receipts, notes, accounts, orders, letters, ball invitations &c. and one other article of great value—supposed to belong to a single man in Green river, probably M. Ward. The owner can get it at this office by paying

June 19th, 1810.

ALl persons are hereby cautioned from taking an assignment on three notes of hand executed by me to Edmond Adams in the month of September 1807. Two of the above notes is for fifteen hundred weight of Tobacco, each—due in the year 1808, the other for a second rate cow and calf, due 1810. The above notes was given for land which the said Adams has no title to, and cannot make me a right. I am determined not to pay him until he makes a title, unless compelled by law.

CHESLEY EPPERSON.

June 22, 1810.

3t*

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE plantation in Garrard county on the Crab orchard road, eight miles from Lancaster, the same distance from Danville and five from the mouth of Hickman, containing 400 and odd acres of first rate Land, 100 of which is under fence; there is a large two story log house, an excellent barn, together with several out houses and distillery, a large bearing apple and peach orchard and a never failing spring. The terms of sale may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

DAVID FINLEY.

June 25th, 1810.

3t*

TRAVELLER'S HALL.

THE public are hereby informed that I have lately opened a

House of Entertainment

In the town of Mount Sterling, adjoining my old stand, with the above sign, where every attention will be paid by the public's very humble servant,

ANDREW BIGGS.

June 20th, 1810.

+25

TAKE NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my wife Elizabeth on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM BOULWARE.

June 25, 1810.

3t*

TAKE NOTICE.</

POETRY.

From the (New-York) *Suffolk Gazette*.

THE BLIND BOY.

Say, what is that thing called LIGHT,
Which I can ne'er enjoy?
What are the blessings of the sight,
O tell your poor blind boy?

You talk of wondrous things to see,
You say the sun shines bright;
I feel him warm—but how can he
E'er make it day or night?

My day or night, myself I make,
Whene'er I sleep or play;
And could I always keep awake
It would be always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear,
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I may bear,
A loss I never knew.

Then let not what I cannot have,
My cheerfulness destroy;
While thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

UNBELIEF—A STUBBORN SIN.

Behold the man convinced of sin—
No peace nor comfort can he find
The law without and guilt within,
Torment and rack his troubled mind.

He's told—the Saviour lives and dies,
The chief of sinners to relieve;
But still in unbelief he lies,
Nor will the written word believe.

He's told—the Saviour ne'er casts out:
And knows 'tis dangerous to delay;
et all the while remains in doubt,
And, though invited, stays away.

Tell him—the Saviour's words are true;
With invitations crowd his mind;
Bring every promise to his view;
He'll yet some difficulty find.

But, sinner, let it granted be,
That none have ever sinned like you;
Yet, while the promises are free,
To COME is all you have to do.

And coming—should he you refuse,
(Of which we hear no one complain)
You'll be the first these words to use—
The Saviour may be so right in vain.

[The following advertisement is copied from a Virginia paper. If the renowned general Wilkinson had ever followed the trade of a blacksmith, we should be strongly inclined to the opinion, that this son of Mars, must from his style of writing, have served his apprenticeship with him. If not, undoubtedly he is a lineal descendant from Homer's Vulcan.]

Con. Mirror.

Friends and Fellow Citizens!!
Having been recently informed that James White the present captain is about to resign his commission, I am induced by the solicitations of my friends to offer myself as his successor. It seems that a person from Maryland, is now making application which excites in my mind the liveliest emotions of indignation. He may be a person totally unqualified, and like many others who are promoted, bring disgrace upon himself and his friends; whereas the case with me is very different—I have, from my youth, filled my vacant hours delightfully with the science and practice of military tactics. My age is 27 am 6 feet high, well proportioned, weighing 214 lbs. nett. I am a blacksmith by trade, sound in all my limbs and members; to these bodily accomplishments may be added, athletic vigour, and a countenance extremely martial. Who would not feel proud of having a commander of this description? Who would not proudly rally under the standard of one so eminently calculated to inspire courage at that awful moment which tries men's souls? and overshadowed with the American eagle, the field of Mars.

Fellow citizens! I indulge the warmest hope, and I think a reasonable one, that the undertaking will be crowned with success;—Nay, the person who from choice never deviates from the path of patriotic rectitude, shall be promoted—I never deviated from the path of patriotic rectitude, therefore I shall be promoted.

CHARLES HUMPHRY.

April 28th, 1810.

The paragraph annexed appeared in your Gazette of yesterday.

"A French surgeon (Portal) has written a paper to prove that cutting off the great toe is a specific against the falling sickness. In the astonishing progress of science it may be discovered that a man can stand better upon one leg than two."

Now I am better pleased with the idea of Fessenden, who in his poem, alluding to the doctrine of 'Galvanism,' states that a dog was cut in twain, and in the hurry to subjoin the parts, they were transposed, and he adds—

"So went yelping thro' the town,

"With two legs up and two legs down."

[Alexandria Gazette.

RARE DOINGS.

Andrew Pearce, a very industrious man, who works at Messrs. Hane and Son's floor cloth manufactory, Bristol, was married Jan. 20, 1801, to Hannah Taylor, by whom he has had fourteen children in little more than six years, with a speedy prospect of farther increase to the family. The children consist of three boys, born October 1, 1801; two boys, Oct. 3, 1802; one boy and a girl, July 16, 1803; two boys, May 13, 1804; one boy and a girl, February 14, 1805; one boy and a girl, January 14, 1806; one boy November 16, 1807.

LONDON PAPER.

IDLENESS.

Bishop Taylor once told a lady of his acquaintance, who was negligent of her son's education "Madam, if you do not choose to fill your boy's head with something, believe me, the devil will. The Spanish proverb has it, 'The devil tempts every man, but an idle man positively tempts the devil.'

(By Authority.)

AN ACT
To establish Post-roads.
(Concluded from our last Paper.)

In Maryland.

From Washington City by Bladensburg, Baltimore, Hartford, Havredegrasse and North-east to Elkboro.

From Washington City by Upper Marlboro, Queen Anne, Annapolis, Haddaway, St. Michaels, Easton, Cambridge, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill, Princess Anne, Whitehaven and Quantico to Vienna.

From Poplarblown by Snovill to Horton.

From Salisbury to Quantico.

From Cambridge to Newmarket.

From Easton by Centreville, Churchhill, Chestertown, Georgetown Crossroads, and Sassafras to Warwick.

From Georgetown Crossroads by the head of Chester, Sudlers Crossroads, Beaverdam and Ninebridges to Greensboro.

From Easton by Hillsborough, Denton and Greenborough to Whiteleysburg D.

From Elkton to Brick Meetinghouse.

From Hartford to Belleair.

From Baltimore to Annapolis.

From Baltimore by Rockall to Chestertown.

From Baltimore by Reisterstown to Mauchester.

From Reisterstown, by Westminster to Union mills.

From Baltimore by Ellicott's lower mill, Poplartown, Newmarket, Fredericktown and Newtown to Harper's Ferry.

From Baltimore by Queenstown to Centreville,

From Washington City by Georgetown, Montgomery courthouse, Clarksville, Fredericktown, Middleburg, Hagerstown, Hancock, Berkley-springs, Oktown to Cumberland and thence by the national road, to Union Pa.

From Washington City by Brookville and Triadphilia to Ellicott's mill.

From Fredericktown to Liberty.

From Fredericktown by Woodsborough to Tanytown.

From Fredericktown by Creagertown, to Emmettsburg.

From Shepherdstown Va. by Sharpsburg and Williamsport to Hagerstown.

From Uppermarlborough, by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Charlottetown, to Chapaco.

From Queenan, by Pigpoint, Traceys-landing, Lowermarlborough, Huntington and Calvert courthouse to St. Leonards.

From Washington City, by Piscataway, Portobacop, Akenfresh, Newport, Chaptico, Leonardtown, Great mill and St. Innigoes to Ridge.

From Westmiddletown Pa. by Brook courthouse and Shorter creek to Wheeling.

From Washington City, by Accomac courthouse, and Northampton courthouse, to Norfolk.

From Westliberty by Shorter creek to Warrenton, O.

From Powhatan courthouse by Cartersville, Newbern, Buckingham courthouse, and Benterick to Lynchburg.

From Powhatan courthouse by Farmville, Prince Edward courthouse, Charlotte courthouse, Halifax courthouse, Peytonsbury, and Pittsylvania courthouse, to Henry courthouse, and from Peytonsbury to Danville.

From Prince Edward courthouse, by Kelso's store to Hunter's.

From Pittsylvania courthouse by Danville to Caswell courthouse in N. C.

From Lynchburg by Bethel, Pedlarwells and Wincanton.

From Lynchburg by Campbell courthouse, Wardsferry, on Staunton river and Stone's

store to Pittsylvania courthouse.

From Richmond by Chesterfield courthouse, Springhill, Colesville, Jenetone-bridge, Cassel's store, Amelia courthouse, Painesville, and Jamestown, to Farmville.

From Charlotte courthouse by Roughcreek church, and Reed's store, on Falling river, to Campbell courthouse.

From Richmond by Hanovertown, Dunkirk, and Tappahannock to Richmond courthouse.

From Richmond by Frazer's, New Kent courthouse, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Hampton, Norfolk and Grextbridge, to Northwest riverbridge.

From Richmond by Granville, to Charles City courthouse.

From Petersburg by Dinwiddie courthouse, Nottaway courthouse, Hendersonville, Hungrytown, Doublebridge, Haleys, Willies, Libby, Ferry, and Scotsburg to Hifax courthouse.

From Petersburg, by Princegeorge, Cabbin-point, Surry courthouse, Smithfield, Everittsbridge, Suffolk and Portsmouth to Norfolk.

The mail may be sent from Smithfield by Sleepy-hole-ferry, and thence to Suffolk, when the road and ferry are in convenient repair.

From Petersburg to Citypoint.

From Petersburg by Eddyville, to Springfield to Russellville.

From Springfield by Portroyal, Clarksville, and Palmyra, to Steward courthouse, and thence to Eddyville in the State of Kentucky.

From Kingston, by Rhea courthouse, Bledsoe courthouse, Warrenton and Jefferson to Nashville.

From Wayne courthouse, Kentucky by Overton courthouse and Whiteplains to White courthouse.

From Columbia by Shelbyville, Winchester, Fayetteville, Huntsville m. t. and Pulaski, to Columbia.

From Bledsoe courthouse to Franklin courthouse.

From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, Kingston and Newbern to Beaufort.

From Kingsto to Snowhill.

From Fayetteville by Sampson courthouse, Duplin courthouse, and Southwashington to Wilmington.

From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, to Wilmingon.

From Elizabethtown to Marchant's.

In Tennessee.

From Abingdon Va. by Blountsville, Ross-

ville, Rogersville, Whitesides, Beens-station,

Rutledge, Knoxville, Campbell, Meredith,

Kingston, Hardley, Alexander, Whiteplains,

Carttage, Dixons-springs, Cairo, Gallatin Hen-

dersonville, Nashville, Franklin & Columbia to the Bigsprings.

From Blountsville by Jonesborough, Green-

ville, Cheeks Crossroads and Dandridge to Knoxville.

From Jonesborough by Elizabethtown to Ashe courthouse N. C.

From the warmspings x. c. by Newport,

Sevierville, Knoxville, Clinton and Chitwood to Pulaski.

From Newport by Cheeks Crossroads, Beens-

station, Tazewell and Powellsville to Cum-

berlandgap.

From Knoxville by Maysville, Tellico, Amoy-

er, Vanstown, Turkeytown, near the junction of

of Kooso and Talipoo rivers, being the head of

the Alabama river, to Fortsoddert, on the Mc-

bee river N. T.

From Cartage to Lebanon.

From Cartage to Fort Blount.

From Nashville by Charlotte, Hickman

courthouse and Humphreys courthouse to Charlotte.

From Nashville by Springfield to Russellville

N. C.

From Springfield by Portroyal, Clarksville,

and Palmyra, to Steward courthouse, and thence to Eddyville in the State of Kentucky.

From Kingston, by Rhea courthouse, Bledsoe

courthouse, Warrenton and Jefferson to Nash-

ville.

From Wayne courthouse, Kentucky by Over-

ton courthouse and Whiteplains to White court-

house.

From Columbia by Shelbyville, Winchester,

Fayetteville, Huntsville m. t. and Pulaski, to Columbia.

From Bledsoe courthouse to Franklin court-

house.

In South-carolina.

From Barefields by Portsterry, Chinagrove, Charleston, Jacksonborough, Pocotaligo, and Coosawatchee to Savannah ca.

From Greenville by Pickensville, Pendleton

courthouse and Hartsville to Carnesville ga.

From Winfieldsville, by Cheraw courthouse,

Camden, Columbia, Edgefield courthouse, and

Cambelltown to Augusta ga.

From Barefield by Marion courthouse, Illes-

borough, Bithesaville and Harleysville, to Bare-

fields.

From Portsterry to Conwayborough.

From Wadesborough n. c. by Sneadsbor-

ough, Chatham, Cheraw courthouse and Dar-

lington courthouse to Portsterry on Lynch-

creek.

From Charleston by Monkcorner, James-

ville Statesburg, Camden, Chesnuttfer, Peas-

store, Rockymount, Lansford and Alexanders,

to Charlotte, to return by Cairo and Lancaster